

## WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1857.

**OFFICIAL.**

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.**

Hon. Emory D. Potter has been commissioned associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, in place of Judge Drummond, who has resigned.

**THE DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY MAREY.—CLOSING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.**

We are authorized to announce that the several executive departments of the government will be closed to-day, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Hon. Wm. L. Marey, late Secretary of State, whose funeral will take place this day in the city of Albany.

**GOV. WALKER AND THE SOUTH.**

The Memphis (Tennessee) Appeal thus ably meets the objections of those who are assailing Gov. Walker on the ground that he is in favor of submitting the State constitution, which is to be adopted by the convention just elected in Kansas, for ratification by a vote of the people of the Territory:

"In the great principle of the propriety of submitting the constitution of Kansas, yet to be framed, to the arbitrament and decision of the legal voters of the Territory, this whole controversy rests. We take it that the South does not desire to force slavery upon Kansas, against the consent and wish of a majority of these voters. It has ever been the doctrine of our great southern expounders that every section of the confederacy—every State—is entitled to equal rights in the settlement of the Territories and in the administration of their laws. More than this we have never claimed. But this we have held to be the measure of our rights which we have demanded from our northern brethren.

"In order to carry out this doctrine, the Kansas bill was framed and passed. The great principle which underlies that bill is that the people, when they proceed to form their State constitution, shall determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions—in other words, the doctrine of self-government is then applied to the Territories. Whether the people intrusted these important rights to their delegates in the constitutional convention absolutely, or whether they demand that the constitution, when framed, shall be referred back to them for their ratification or rejection, is a matter with themselves. In the present case, it seems to us manifestly proper that, where the stake is one exciting so much interest, it is necessary, not only to the peace of the Territory, but also to the prevention of agitation and excitement throughout the Union, that the constitution should be submitted directly to the people for their approval. If slavery should be introduced into Kansas by the constitution, and the convention should refuse to apply the test of ratification to those who are hereafter to govern Kansas, it would furnish the abolition agitators of the North with a most potent weapon of agitation and excitement, and a most powerful argument against her admission into the Union.

"Shall the South herself throw into the hands of our northern enemies an appeal so convincing to fanaticism, and so reasonable even to conservatism? Shall we abandon the great doctrine that the people of a Territory have a right, when applying for admission into the Union, to prescribe their own domestic institutions? Shall we deny an equal voice to all sections in arranging the fundamental law? Shall we arbitrarily assume that the convention reflects the sentiments of the people, without directly consulting the people? Would not such a policy furnish a club to the black republicans, and would not enable them to carry an advantage in every northern State and wed them to abolition fanaticism?

"We think the South ought to pause long and ponder deeply before she assumes this position, and opens anew the staunch wound of treason in the North. Let her stand upon the Kansas bill fairly, squarely, and in the true spirit of the Union. We can then secure and hold firmly our position, not subjecting the decision of the people of Kansas to future reversal, nor giving cause to renewed turmoil and excitement.

"But it may be said that it is not the business of Governor Walker to meddle with these questions. If it be true that it is the true policy of patriotism and statesmanship to carry out the doctrine we have stated, and to enforce it upon the minds of the people, we cannot see how any criminality attaches to the advocacy of it by the governor of Kansas. We cannot believe that Governor Walker had any sinister designs in enforcing doctrines which we have always believed to be the ground held by the truest southern men.

"As to the doctrine that all the inhabitants who shall be in Kansas at the time of submitting the constitution shall be entitled to vote, we think it is an erroneous stretch of interpretation and ought to be condemned. A residence for a limited and specified time—such as is provided for by the present laws of Kansas—ought to be required as a qualification to vote. Such a provision is absolutely necessary to exclude mere hirelings, vagrants, and interlopers from exercising the sacred privilege of voting. By hirelings we mean the tools of Northern Aid Societies and abolition enemies. It should, therefore, be strenuously insisted on and enforced that such qualification is indispensable."

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE BRITISH COLONIES OF FALKLAND ISLANDS, GAMBIA, LABUAN, IONIAN ISLANDS, AND NATAL.**

We are requested to state that, in consequence of a recent reduction of the British postage, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and the British colonies of Falkland islands, Gambia, Labuan, Ionian islands, and Natal, via England, will hereafter be 33 cents, prepayment required, when conveyed from England, as follows, viz:

Falkland islands and Gambia by packet or by private ship.

Labuan and Ionian islands by private ship.

Natal by packet, via the Cape of Good Hope, or by private ship, direct.

**A LITTLE MORE ENGLISH FILLIBUSTERING.**

Recent arrivals tell us that "accounts from India" state that the governor-general, on the advice of his council, had declared the annexation to the Anglo-Indian empire of the States of Bijoy-Singh, Rajah of Hindou Khouch, who died on the 11th April without heirs. The territories which have just been annexed to the British possessions are situated on the southern slopes of the Hindou Khouch, a vast chain of mountains called the Indian Caucasus, which extend from the frontiers of Persia to the Indus, in the north of Afghanistan, and in the south of Badakshan and Independent Turkistan. The States of Bijoy-Singh contain very rich and fertile districts, and possess from their geographical position great political importance.

**DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.**

The Pennsylvania of Monday last contains a full account of the grand democratic celebration which took place in Independence square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. The attendance was very large. Hon. John Robins, jr., presided, assisted by a very large number of vice-presidents and secretaries. Col. J. W. Forney was the orator of the day. Letters were read from the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet, and from Hon. W. F. Packey, Governor Wise, Mayor Wood of New York, Hon. J. Glavin Jones, and other distinguished democrats, who were unable to attend.

## COMMERCE OF HAMBURG—STADE DUTIES—THEIR ORIGIN AND CHARACTER.

The city of Hamburg, situated on the right bank of the Elbe, some seventy miles from the ocean, embraces an area, including its surrounding territory, of 137 square miles, and contains a population of 188,000 souls. In 1852 the population of the city was 158,775, of whom 73,543 were males, and 85,232 females. In the same year there were 6,632 births, 1,632 marriages, and 5,435 deaths. Hamburg was founded by Charlemagne towards the close of the eighth century, and with Lubeck was the first city that entered into the confederacy of the Hanse, or associated towns, known as the Hanseatic League, and organized, according to the most reliable authorities, about the middle of the twelfth century—some authors say A. D. 1164. The original purpose of this organized confederation was to afford mutual protection and safe intercourse by land between the different cities and towns of which it was composed, as well as to guarantee protection by sea from the numerous pirates who, at that early period, infested the Baltic and the coasts of the North sea. Its members soon became numerous and powerful, including the cities of London, Rouen, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Lisbon, Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Burge, Ostend, Dunkirk, Leghorn, Messina, Naples, Novgorod in Russia, Bergen in Norway, all the towns on the Elbe and Weser, besides many others no longer known among the great emporiums of European commerce. Of all these cities and towns Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck are all that now remain of the Hanseatic League.

Hamburg derives much of its importance from its manufacturing industry, especially its sugar refineries, iron works, distilleries, breweries, rope-walks, &c.; but its chief commercial distinction and immense wealth are owing to its advantageous position as the principal emporium for the trade of Germany. In 1852 the revenue of Hamburg was \$1,937,290, and its expenditure \$1,843,945. In 1855 the revenue reached \$2,082,240, and the expenditure amounted to \$2,099,880. This revenue is divided into two branches—the ordinary and extraordinary. The character of the first branch may be seen from the following apportionment for 1852: Land and fire tax, marcs courants, (28 cents each), 643,000; excise, 1,209,215; customs, 1,076,156; stamp duties, 783,409; tolls, 291,860; ground rent, 172,605. The extraordinary are classified in official returns as follows: Extra loans and taxes, marcs courants, 73,606; land tax for fire loan, 1,422,621, and 464,475 additional for fire rates.

The ordinary expenditure was, in 1852, for members of the Senate, marcs courants, 291,822; military, 537,890; police, 166,180; harbor expenses, 517,325; buildings, 453,313; charitable institutions, 402,576; and 1,581,142, interest and expenses of public debt. The amount of the public debt of Hamburg in 1852 was \$24,950,155—of which \$9,851,135 the old debt and \$15,099,020 fire loan. In 1855 the number and tonnage of vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg was 448 vessels of 159,663 tons. The number of vessels entered the same year was 4,593, measuring, in the aggregate, 309,002 lasts, or 927,006 tons; the number cleared was 4,562, gauging 309,984 lasts, or 929,952 tons. The value of cargoes entered in 1855 was \$91,168,175, and of exports, \$53, 437, 930. In 1846 the total value of imports and exports was—imports, \$105,624,645; exports, \$103,647,025. In 1855 the total value of imports was \$198,209,820, and the total value of exports reached \$190,208,110. During this year the imports consisted of provisions, 7,164,142 centners—(110 pounds each)—value marcs banco (35c. each), 122,686,390; raw materials, (including tobacco and cotton), 24,404,458 centners—value marcs banco 193,544,410; manufactures, 1,198,349 centners—value marcs banco 136,304,210; specie and bullion, 8,533 centners—value marcs banco 76,023,180—total, centners 32,775,482; value marcs banco \$28,558,190. The exports from Hamburg in 1855 consisted of provisions, 5,873,504 centners—value marcs banco 112,759,120; raw materials, 13,204,877 centners—value marcs banco 187,318,050; manufactures, 1,099,338 centners—value marcs banco 126,306,640; specie and bullion, 9,134 centners—value marcs banco 80,837,790—total, centners 20,266,853; value marcs banco 507,221,600.

The principal restriction upon the foreign commerce of Hamburg, constituting, as it does, a most oppressive and arbitrary exaction, is the toll or Stade duties levied by Hanover at the castle of Brunshausen on all vessels navigating the Elbe. On passing Stade every captain must send his papers, including his manifest, bills of lading, and invoices, ashore, that the amount of duties may be calculated and certified. These duties are paid at Hamburg, where the Hanoverian government retains an agent to receive them, and, until the receipt of this agent is produced, the vessel cannot proceed even to unload. Great Britain pays, as may be supposed from her extensive commercial movements at the port of Hamburg, the heaviest portion of these taxes. Her average share is, on merchandise 55 per cent, and on her flag 45 per cent of the whole, while the share which falls upon the commerce of the United States is, on our merchandise 3 per cent, and on our flag 14 per cent of the whole.

During the ten years ending with 1855, the total amount of Stade dues collected by Hanover was marcs courants (28 cts.) 1,225,132, of which Great Britain paid, on merchandise, marcs courants 1,064,403, and on her flag, marcs courants 871,125, while there were levied on United States merchandise marcs courants 57,936, or 3.01 per cent on the whole, and on our flag marcs courants 33,987, or 1.76 per cent on the total amount.

The following statement exhibits the total amount of these tolls, with the amounts paid by Great Britain and the United States, respectively, during a period of five years, ending with 1855:

Years.	Total.	British merc. and flag.	U. S. merc. and flag.
1851	200,940	108,271	78,990
1852	203,969	113,280	88,190
1853	197,326	113,905	96,152
1854	223,501	128,574	109,322
1855	240,706	149,967	130,302

The most ancient account of the origin of these Stade dues which we recollect having anywhere met with is given in the very able annual report from the Department of State for 1856, on foreign commerce, recently published. Premising the remark that the charges on navigation at the port of Hamburg are about 14 cents per last (of nearly three tons) of the vessel's measurement, and that the import duty is one-half of one per cent, *ad valorem*, we subjoin an extract from the interesting statement above alluded to:

"These dues owe their origin to a grant from Conrad II, Emperor of Germany, who, in the year A. D. 1038, granted permission to the archbishop of Hamburg to establish a fair or market at Stade, and he appropriated the duties which were to be levied thereon to the benefit of the church at Paganus, which had been sacked and destroyed by the Poles, as all outsiders were called in those days. Nothing beyond a market-toll—a duty to be levied on goods brought to the market of Stade—was contemplated in this grant; but the archbishop, particularly after the transfer of the see to Bremen, were not slow in converting, by an arbitrary and unjust interpretation, the Stade market privilege, with the trifling duty attached to it, into a source of lucrative revenue for his treasury, and, in place of a simple right of holding a market at Stade, they feigned a privilege of compulsory market—viz: that no vessel sailing upward from the sea had a right to pass, but should lay to and pay a sort of transit, or, rather, passage duty, for the purpose, as it were, of buying off the right of sale pretended to have been granted at Stade—a right which could be easily enforced from the circumstance that vessels, as already mentioned, were obliged to sail close by the Stade river Schwinge.

"On so groundless a charge rests the origin of the Stade dues, which, without even the shadow of right or equity, has been a source of vexation and oppression to the merchants of the North sea, and a grievance to the State—a right which could be easily enforced from the circumstance that vessels, as already mentioned, were obliged to sail close by the Stade river Schwinge.

"In the year A. D. 1189, the German Emperor, the great Frederic Barbarossa, granted to Hamburg the privilege which bears his name. Besides other privileges and immunities in favor of the trade of Hamburg, the Emperor, by this privilege, granted to her citizens, for their ships and merchandise, a free navigation to and from the city, with an entire exemption from all dues.

"At the peace of Westphalia, the territories of the archbishop of Bremen were ceded to the crown of Sweden, which government, in consequence, claimed the right to levy the dues as customary right.

"In A. D. 1691 a treaty between Hamburg and Sweden was formed, wherein the rights of the former were acknowledged in the broadest sense, and a tariff was formed by Sweden for the balance of the world, and fixed the rate at about one-sixteenth per cent. Soon after this treaty was formed, Stade, with the duchies of Bremen and Verden, was occupied by the Danes, and finally ceded by them to A. D. 1715 to the emperor, who, in 1720, a cession was brought about by the cabinet of George I, of England, who at that time was elector of Hanover, and for which the British government paid Denmark £150,000 sterling.

"These tolls or dues have ever since been collected by Hanover, except for some four or five years during the late Bonaparte's wars, when Hanover was in possession of the French. None were then collected, but the lower Elbe was left as free as any part of the North sea.

"To a correct understanding of this question, it is proper to premise that the lower Elbe, as it is called, flows from Hamburg to the North sea. Strictly speaking, a part of the sea, and has ever so been considered by all the European nations in all their official acts and intercourse. Even at the great Congress, A. D. 1815, when the commerce of all the German rivers was regulated, the lower Elbe and Stade dues were specifically omitted from the revised tariff, and the dues were not to be levied on the river, which the Danish State dues do, or which the old Tripolitan tribute did, and no other. And if the former is, and the latter was, illegal and unjust, so are the Stade dues."

## THE OHIO DEFALCATION.

Investigation shows that the defalcation in the Ohio treasury is quite as large as has been stated. That it is chargeable, at least *prima facie*, against Gibson, the late treasurer, is not questioned. This is shown in three ways: Firstly, his receipts prove the money came into his hands; secondly, an examination by the State auditor, Mr. Wright, without previous notice to the treasurer, when he, as he says, "examined the books and counted the money and papers in the treasury and found them to be correct;" thirdly, an investigation by persons appointed by the legislature. Here is proof of the most ample kind to establish, first, that Gibson received the money, &c.; second, that on two distinct subsequent occasions he had the same in the treasury. Now, it falls short about three quarters of a million.

No tribunal would hold that here was not the most reliable evidence that the defalcation rested upon Gibson. In order to shift the odium which naturally results from such a state of facts from a republican to a democrat, Gibson and his friends allege that the default occurred under Breslin, the former treasurer. To defeat the strong evidence above stated, Gibson says he gave Breslin receipts for what he did not receive, and that, to deceive and mislead the auditor and the legislative examiners, he borrowed money, for the time being, from Banks sufficient to cover the deficiency. This improbable story rests wholly upon Gibson's own statement, whose position is such as to cast a damning suspicion over it. If he had received as largely as he pretended to conceal Breslin's default, it would have been natural for him not only to have taken counter-evidence in writing from him, but to have demanded security to indemnify himself. Having before him the most conclusive evidence of Breslin's utter dishonesty, he would not, upon his mere word, have trusted him, so as not only to hazard his own fortune and honor, but to have put his bail in jeopardy. As he professed to have managed the affair, involving secrecy and confidence, it would be utterly impossible for him to have shielded himself or to have protected his bail. This of itself strongly militates against his assumptions. If it is true that he procured temporarily loans from banks to meet the investigations, why is not evidence of that fact forthcoming? But if, as adduced, it would not tend to prove that he was not the real defaulter, but simply that he was covering up a defalcation, and under circumstances tending to show that the bank officers were cognizant of the fraud and accessories after the fact, while it would conclusively convict them of a breach of trust towards their stockholders of the highest magnitude.

If the money had not been returned by Gibson, but detained in the treasury, it would have ruined the banks, and probably have subjected those who trusted it to Gibson to the criminal laws of the State. In assuming this ground Gibson takes upon himself a load of obloquy which would crush any other living man. He was, when elected, presumed to be worthy of his trust, and was so held out to the people of the State. By his own admission, his first act on entering office was to give his predecessor a false and fraudulent receipt, to cover up a defalcation, and thereby to deceive the people who had intrusted him with office; thus proving that his personal friendship for an unworthy predecessor was stronger than his obligations and sense of duty to the laws and the public.

He convicts himself of the offence of screening the guilty. He next, if his story is true, deliberately deceives the auditor by placing in the vaults of the treasury money which did not belong there, and pointing it out as funds belonging to the State. He does the same thing when the legislative committee appear. Both they and the auditor are grossly deceived by him. He furnished evidence of honesty and fidelity, intended to deceive, which covered up a monstrous fraud committed upon the people. If he screened the guilty, as he pretends, he committed an offence little short of that of the actual abstraction of the funds. No jury will give credit to the statement of a man who proves upon himself so many discrediting acts. By his own assumption he labored to screen a personal friend until he was caught in the act. He now turns around and attempts to damn that friend with the hope of saving himself from the consequences of detection, and to protect the political friends who elevated him to office from the obloquy which the defalcation naturally entails. It is clear, from the facts which we have alluded to, that his testimony can neither convict his predecessor nor save his political friends from the consequences of having elected to office a gross defaulter, who deceived the auditor and legislative committee, as well as the public at large. Even if Breslin had abstracted funds, of which there is evidence, Gibson has confessedly done what must cover him with infamy and his party with shame. But his own unsupported oath will never overthrow the evidence derived from his acts. He and his party must bear the consequences of what he has done.

**THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.**

We copy the following from Galignani's Messenger of June 22:

"The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed off yesterday with the greatest tranquillity. The propriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the electoral districts the attendance was considerable. The polling places were opened at eight, but very few persons presented themselves before nine, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout all the earlier part of the day. In the more populous districts workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different polling stations indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be resumed this morning at eight, and terminate definitely at four in the afternoon."

The Constantinople correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows on the 5th ult:

"Colonel Lane and Mr. Lee of the Boston Relief and Submarine Corps have arrived here on their way to Greece for the purpose of attempting to raise the Russian ships of war sunk in its harbor. They have purchased and taken possession of an American steamer now lying in this port, called the General Knox. Another company, of which Mr. Gowan is the agent, lately passed down the Danube on his way to Greece for the same purpose. It is said that Mr. Gowan and his associate sport a full dress American uniform, the one as a colonel, and the other a major, with swords and cocked hats, and plumes, which cannot fail to impress the Russian troops of Sebastopol with the fire-eating qualities of American republicans, with the odor of the ship still strong upon them."

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## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**STATE DEPARTMENT.**

**Augmentation of Salaries of Government Officers in Germany.**—A correspondent at Frankfurt, under date of June 5th, writes as follows:

"The second Chamber of Darmstadt has sanctioned the government proposition for an augmentation of the salaries of civil officers whose salaries do not exceed 2,000 florins, or sum of 34,000 florins has, moreover, been granted for an augmentation of salaries of military officers. These are clear proofs of the increased expense of living in Germany."

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**

**The Agricultural Exhibition at Vienna.—Machinery.**—The Patent Office has received from Vienna an interesting report of the machinery exhibited at the recent agricultural exhibition at that place. In the report it is stated that the United States has little to learn from the continent in regard to the making of ploughs. If there was anything in the exhibition worthy of introduction and adoption in this respect, it was only to be found in the English department. American ploughs, or duplicates made by English manufacturers, had found considerable sale in England since the great exhibition of 1851, and the government establishment at Grignon, in France, had adopted the American form of plough as being better adapted to the requirements of the country.

Steam ploughing had been brought very nearly, if not quite, to a state of practical utility in England, while France claimed to have the best form of implement and to have appropriated more nearly to a perfect suit. The French machine consists of a series of picks operated and attached to a self-propelling engine. Most of the attempts made in England had been confined to the traction of a series of ploughs, either by engine or by pulling itself and drawing the ploughs after it, or by placing the engine in the middle of the field and drawing the ploughs from side to side at one end of the field, by means of a wire-rope passing round large pulleys, attached to movable anchors at each of the two corners of the field, when the ploughing is commenced. Reversing the motion of the engine reverses the motion of the ploughs. These consist of two series; six or eight in all, mounted, facing each other at opposite ends of a long framing supported upon two wheels in the centre. When one series is at work the other is some three or four feet above the ground. This mode of ploughing requires a large amount of apparatus and tackling, involving an outlay of about twelve hundred dollars, besides the engine. Boyell's engine, with its endless railway attached to the periphery of the travelling wheels, it is thought by many practical men, will be the most successful, and will supersede all other modes of employing steam for the cultivation of the soil. Its power of turning in its own long, and traversing uneven and marshy ground, has won for it the apt name of the "steam-horse."

Several kinds of drills are then described; after which it is stated that the demand for reaping and mowing machines, more especially for the extensive plains of Hungary, where one-twelfth of the gross produce is given for harvesting alone, and where, even at this exorbitant rate of payment, immense loss is sustained from the winds shelling the over-ripened crop, and at times the impossibility of securing a crop at all, has called for an extensive and varied collection of these machines, all of which are more or less of American origin. Count Otto Chotia, of Bohemia, exhibited one of Mr. McCormick's reapers, which he had just received from Chicago.

The report closes with a description of horse rollers, of which a large number were exhibited, mostly modifications of the English pattern, and of the American revolving roller.

**Land Patents.**—It is a rule of the General Land Office, in the issuing of patents upon duplicate certificates of location of warrants, or upon duplicate receiver's receipts, to transmit them to the local officers where the land was located or entered, for delivery upon the surrender of the duplicates; but if the duplicates are sent to the General Land Office, the patents will be transmitted directly to the party surrendering such duplicates.

**Contract for Supplying Stationery.**—The Secretary of the Treasury has given the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery during the present fiscal year to R. Farnham, esq., of this city.

**The Forthcoming Land Office Report.**—Instructions have already been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the various land officers in the employment of the department to prepare and forward their respective accounts, in order to make up the usual annual report for Congress. The early attention to this business is rendered necessary in view of the distant fields of operations, including the Territories of California and Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

**Stamp and Envelope Office.**—The Mids for furnishing the Post Office Department with stamped envelopes will be opened at 12 o'clock to-day in the presence of the Postmaster General and the three Assistant Postmasters General. The contract, we understand, will not be awarded for several days.

**THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.**

By the last Liverpool steamer we received a full report of the debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the 19th ult, on the bombardment of Greytown. In reply to the interrogatories of Lord Hamilton as to "what steps Her Majesty's government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854," Lord Palmerston said:

"He was bound to say that the transaction was one which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorized by the government of the United States, though whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer (who, he believed, was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say; but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the government which ordered it, or on the officer who executed it. (Hear, hear.) But the question which Her Majesty's government had to consider was the international law which bore upon the point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law that when one government deemed it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects of that power, as well as the property which might be resident in the place so attacked, had no claim whatever upon the government which, in the exercise of its natural rights, committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been German, Spanish, Portuguese, or Americans, none of those parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French government for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. Those who went to a foreign country must abide the chances which might be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's government had, therefore, been advised and he thought rightly that British subjects had no ground upon which to found a claim, could be made upon the government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated the government of the United States to resort to violence, or to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito territory, which was under our protection. That was a protected country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any dispute which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. There was one of the kind which we exercised here upon the country, where nothing was done except by the advice and counsel of a British representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything

done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown. Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self-elected municipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, and Germans. They acted upon their own responsibility; and they must, therefore, be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American tobacco companies, one of which was patronized by the self-constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States; and out of the rivalry of those two American companies arose the transactions to which the noble lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American governments with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American government were, and they found that the American government rested upon that principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted—their right, namely, to take those measures which, in their judgment, they deemed necessary—and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware whether any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's government, acting thereupon under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with the opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble Viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. Norreys not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in Committee of Supply.

**ARKANSAS.**

An intelligent German, settled in Arkansas when still a Territory, and well acquainted with its history and natural resources, has furnished an interesting account of that growing State. Beginning with the northeastern portion, he describes it as one of the best corn, grass, and stock-growing regions in all the southern country, though, owing to the want of market facilities, it has lately unfortunately in little notice. It was, also, particularly unfortunate in its early settlers. Immigrants of old, with out means or love for civilized life, the wilderness is their home; they scorn the city and the multitude; neither have they house or lands; wherever night or chance overtakes them they pitch their tents and herd their flocks; "and when the railroad starts, they will start also, and go whither it cannot come," so strong is their love for semi-civilized life, so great their aversion to improvement of whatever kind.

Northwest Arkansas is mountainous, the river valley narrow, rarely more than two or three hundred yards wide. The soil, however, is fertile.